

HORACE GREELEY.

The Gentle, Brusque and Welcome Farmhouse Intruder.

"When Horace Greeley was first married and brought his bride home on a visit," said an old acquaintance, "a sugar party was given in their honor on a neighboring farm. All the guests had arrived, and we were looking out watching for the belated bride and groom. At last we saw something appearing in the distance. As this same object came nearer we discovered it was the old white horse of the Greeleys slowly picking his way through the mud. On his back sat the bride in a brilliant yellow frock, with a green velvet belt, and behind her, wrapped in his famous white overcoat, sat the editor of the New York Tribune. It was the funniest sight I ever saw and set us off in fits of laughing. I remember that I simply lay down and rolled upon the floor in a spasm of mirth."

"Mr. Greeley came home every year and after a day or two on the farm would start out to walk miles and call on people. He was never known to knock at a farmhouse door. No matter whether he knew the inmates or not he would push open the door, walk right in, sit down by the fireplace and talk to discussing crops and other topics dear to the farmer's heart. Everybody was glad to welcome this gentle, brusque intruder."

AFRICAN SANDSTORMS.

The Conditions Which Bring About These Deadly Blasts.

The sandstorms of African deserts are caused by the great power of the sun's rays, the extreme dryness of the air and the small conducting power of the sand. The superficial layers of sand in the deserts of Africa and Arabia often become heated to 200 degrees F. to a depth of several inches. The air resting on this hot sand becomes also greatly heated, thus causing ascending currents. As a result air flows in from all sides, and, different currents meeting cyclones are formed, which are swept onward by the wind prevailing at the time. Since the temperature of the air, originally high, is still further raised by the heated grains of sand with which it is loaded, it rapidly increases to a most intolerable degree. In the shade it has been known to reach 126 degrees. It is to the parching dryness of this wind, its glowing heat and its choking dust and not, as is sometimes supposed, to any poisonous qualities it possesses that its destructive effects on animal life are to be ascribed. The effects of sandstorms are most terrible, large caravans being frequently overwhelmed and destroyed by them. It was by their agency that the armies of Cambyses and Sennacherib were annihilated.

DEEP SEA ANIMALS.

How Those Who Live Below All Vegetation Get Their Food.

"Naturally the fish of the deep portions of the ocean are carnivorous, no vegetable life being found below 200 fathoms," writes W. S. Harwood in Harper's Magazine. "In the Atlantic ocean the vast Sargasso sea, containing 3,000,000 square miles of surface—a great marine prairie as large as the whole of the United States exclusive of Alaska and dependent islands—affords vegetable food for uncountable animals, which in their due time die and are precipitated to the depths, their bodies in turn to be eaten by the animals which live far below all vegetation. So it is throughout the whole ocean; animal life is constantly falling from the surface waters for the support of the animal life of the abyss. A very large number of the deep sea animals are exceedingly tenacious or transitory in form—so to put it—having no special organs of nutrition, but taking in their nourishment through the walls of their bodies, appropriating from the water the food which suits them. Some of them have a bony structure, a skeleton, which they form also from the water, silica and carbonate of lime being the chief skeleton forming materials."

Had a Derelict in Tow.

A naval officer one day noticed two sailors in earnest confab. One of them was imparting information to his companion of a very agreeable nature, judging from his beaming countenance. The officer in relating the incident says the member of the speaker amused him very much. As he passed by the man raised his voice with the unmistakable intention of being overheard, saying to his companion:

"I mean to give up this seafaring life when my time is out. I am going to marry a rich widow woman, the derrick of a butcher."

The Useful Shark.

The smiling shark may eat a man now and then—but scientists doubt it—but if he does man gets even. He makes tinned soup and jelly of the smiling shark's fins, extracts fine machinery oil from his liver, makes handsome leather of his skin, walking sticks from his backbone and many useful articles from his jawbones and teeth. Do you wonder that the shark takes a nap at a man's leg now and then?—*Du-Suth News-Tribune*.

Good Cause for Sorrow.

An uncle who has just lost his only nephew is in despair and cries continually: "What kills me is the knowledge that no one now will be sorry when I die. It's horrible, horrible, to think of!"—*Paris Journal*.

Naughty Willie.

Dorothy—Mamma, Willie Primly keeps staring at me all the time in church. Mother—Where does he sit? Dorothy—Eight behind me, mamma.—*Chicago News*.

The Forest.

The important relation which our forests bear to our water supply, their influence upon the rainfall and climate, giving to us a product indispensable for the necessities of our life, and for the mere harvesting, yielding an income second in importance to agriculture, or twice the product of all our mines—forces us to realize, whether dweller in city, town or country, how great a blessing they are to man. Especially is the dweller of the city indebted to the broad tracts of forest, for the difference in their temperature from that of the surrounding country induces healthful currents of air to pass, borne by the wind from the forest to the city streets, bringing health and freshness to its inhabitants.

Every lover of nature will welcome the deep interest, which, within the past generation has awakened all over our land for the preservation of the forest and protection of the woods, and the beautiful exercises in our schools on Arbor Day which strengthen and impress upon the minds of our young people the necessity of careful management of the forest. To account for the damage caused by ignorant felling of the forests is needless, for the broad tracts of country once heavily timbered, now but barren wastes, proclaim their own sad history. Yet the illustration given below to show how forest growth protects the land would perhaps best prove to us one of their great uses.

By cutting off the timber on the hills in the Southern French Alps, the surface is no longer bound together by the roots, and when the heavy rains fall directly upon the soil, and later the loose rocks slip down the valley. The accumulation of centuries is thus taken away with no thought for future production. Now the harmful result of this wholesale cutting is keenly felt in the spring, when the sun beating on the exposed timber melts the snow, causing terrible floods, which devastate the country; for the action of the forest is to prevent the sun's rays striking directly on the snow, allowing but a gradual melting, and to retain in the soil a large proportion of the rainfall. A country thus deprived of its trees, in summer the earth becomes dried up and crumbles from the hills and rain cannot be had, as it is in the woods, but rushes down the bare hillsides, cutting into the soil and causing floods and destruction.

Now, despite the enormous destruction of our forests caused by the axe and fire, much timber yet remains. In many sections of our Eastern States forests of white ash, yellow birch and sugar maple have stepped back to their former homes and taken possession of abandoned farms and deserted fields. Our commissioner of public lands places the area of government forests at fifty or seventy million acres of timber. Yellowstone Park alone, with an area larger than Connecticut or Rhode Island, being covered with a dense growth of coniferous trees, while the Sierra Nevada belt comprises a growth four hundred miles long by forty miles wide, with skilled foresters stationed over the country to protect them for future generations. For forests grow to be used and serve mankind, and only by a careful harvesting of their growth, vast though it still be, will the supply remain to provide for the ever increasing demand for telegraph poles, railroad ties, ship timber, cabinet woods, cars, firewood, etc., without our civilization requires.

The management of the forests in some countries engages the attention of the governments. Germany, Russia, France, each own large tracts of forest land with a corps of competent foresters to manage and preserve them. The French government owning and controlling thirty-three per cent of all her forest, Russia having twenty-four schools of forestry. The poor in these countries at some seasons of the year are allowed certain privileges, and have the freedom of the forest to gather wood and feed their cattle. In Bavaria in spring and winter the forest is filled with men, women and children collecting the wood that is on the ground, cutting the dry standing trees, while long lines of wagons gather the forest litter to mature their little farms around the villages. In our own country wood is still plentiful enough to make unnecessary such severe restriction, yet it is only by strict and careful management that the forests of Europe are preserved for future generations.

Turning our attention to the individuals which comprise the forest, we find them to be the "oldest living inhabitants," counting their age by centuries. Who could look at the giant redwood trees of California, rising to a height of from two hundred to three hundred feet without being deeply impressed, estimated to be from three to four thousand years old, living monuments of a former age in all their glory at the birth of Christ, old trees when our country was discovered?

From ancient writers we learn that the forest has ever appealed to us as a sacred place; from the earliest times man has worshipped in the deep seclusion of the forest which served as his first temple. Speaking on the beauty of the forest, Wordsworth says that "a single impulse from a vernal wood will teach us more of moral evil and of good than all the sages can." True as this may be, a close companionship with the forest will impress its imprint of solemnity and peace upon all who enter its wide domain.

The beautiful arch of the forest trees as they meet high overhead, in the opinion of many, gave to the early architect his first conception of the Gothic arch and the great cathedrals of Europe with their lofty arched and beautiful vaultings, representing forest foliage, impress upon the visitor this origin of their creation. Many of our writers on nature have spoken of this resemblance. Thoreau says: "Finer than the Gothic arch is the path running under the pines, and you glance up the path embraced by bent trees, as through the side aisles of a cathedral and expect to hear the choir chanting in their depths." The solemn quiet of the forest in winter reminds us of the grandeur of the cathedral.

Then how grand a work a tree is; how perfect, whether robed in its verdant beauty, the heightened glory of summer, the splendor of autumn, or when the fairy-like frost work decorates every twig and branch with sparkling beauty. Among the foremost in beauty

is the beech, with its beautiful smooth bark contrasting with the rough coats of other trees, and giving to the beholder an exhibition of strength, beauty and grace, which perhaps no other tree combines. In winter it is particularly interesting, with every branch clearly outlined and its delicate tapering branches swinging to the breeze.

This tree is widely distributed. It is found in Japan, ascends the Swiss Alps on an elevation of some five thousand feet, abounds in Southern Russia, Asia Minor and the northern part of Persia. Its forests cover the Straits of Magellan, while a silver leafed variety is found in New Zealand. The sweet seeds of the European species are a favorite food of swine which are turned into the forest to fatten upon them.

Another tree familiar to all country boys in the eastern part of our land is the tulip tree, (*Liriodendron*), the largest tree of the eastern forest. It has been found growing to a height of one hundred and sixty to one hundred and ninety feet, and from eight to ten feet in diameter—a noble tree, once very widely distributed in the world, but now confined to the eastern part of the United States and western part of China. The early inhabitants called it the canoe tree and used it to make their canoes. It has a peculiar leaf, which distinguishes it from all other trees in the forest, and from which it can always be recognized; instead of terminating in a point or rounding tip, it ends squarely—the only leaf in the forest with this peculiarity.

An account of trees, brief though it may be, would be incomplete without some notice of the witch-hazel (*Hammamelis Virginiana*), a small tree occasionally twenty-five to thirty-five feet high, with a short trunk twelve to fourteen inches in diameter, or usually a stout shrub sending up from the ground numerous stems. Unlike all other plants and trees this shrub puts forth its flowers in the early fall, September to the middle of November, when all other vegetation matures its seed and casts its leaves. The beautiful golden flowers are very noticeable in the bare woods, and have ever been a favorite theme for the poet, no shrub or flower being so entwined with ancient folk-lore as this one.

To describe in brief space the various inhabitants of the forest is not possible, and the brief account here given is brought before the notice of the reader hoping to direct a closer attention to them personally, for it is well known that though many praise the beauties of nature, yet will few go and see for themselves, and books are but a guide. GATTONSIDE.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } as
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of H. C. Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Swear to before me and subscribed to my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

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Empire Theatre.

Although "At Old Point Comfort," Daniel L. Hart's latest play, is not one of the military, the last act takes place in the interior of Fortress Monroe, which is electrically reproduced scene-by-scene. The cannon graced corner which has known so many honeymooning couples will bring back sweet memories to those who dreamed their first day dreams there. The play deals with love of the higher order with its seriousness and its comedy. Three different sets of lovers figure in the interesting plot with its powerful situations and delightful naturalness. Virginia's most acted corner is Old Point Comfort, and Mr. Hart pictures with his clever pen, its romance, beauty and historical interest. This powerful play with its great cast of players and wealth of scenery will be at the Empire Theatre, Newark, Monday, May 1. Matinee Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

A Telephone in the Wilderness.

In the course of an article on the increasing use of telephones, an exchange tells this story:

"One day when a party was coming down the west branch of Penobscot in the wilds of Maine, they were surprised at seeing the guides turn their canoes to the bank. 'What's the matter?' asked one of the travelers. 'We're going to order your supper,' was the answer. One of the men opened a small box of a lumberman's telephone at the side of a tree and spoke to a camp miles away, saying that the party would arrive at night, and giving directions for supper. Ten hours later the weary tourists arrived at the spot where they had come and their supper was ready."—Elizabeth Daily Journal.

50¢ to the Pacific Coast.

Colonel's ticket to California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico and other points in the West and Northwest on sale at all Lackawanna Railroad offices, February 25th to May 1st, 1905, at very low rates. One change of cars to California. Quiet time. Choice of routes. Dining car service la carte. Pullman and tourist sleeping car accommodations reserved and baggage checked through to destination. Apply to agents or address C. P. Barrett, D. P. A., No. 749 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, has been used for over 60 years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, eases all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.—Advt.

Now is the time to place your orders for CHOICE LAWN OR GARDEN MATURES, delivered to your place at short notice. THE PEOPLES ICE CO., 161 Thomas street, Bloomfield. P. O. Box 293.—Advt.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomfield at the office of the Town Clerk of said town until 12 M. 1905, at 8 P. M., for the furnishing of all labor and materials and doing all the work necessary to construct such portion of any new sewer as lies between the main sewer and the street line. The amount paid must be sufficient to cover the cost of labor and materials furnished, plus a sum of money to be determined by the Town Clerk.

The Town Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Each proposal must be sealed and endorsed "SEALED PROPOSAL FOR SEWER CONNECTIONS" and addressed to WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

By order of the Town Council.

WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 19, 1905.

Proposals for Street Improvements.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomfield at the office of the Town Clerk of said town until 12 M. 1905, at 8 P. M., for the furnishing of 2,000 tons more or less of broken stone delivered at such points in the town as may be designated by the Road Committee. Each proposal must state the amount of broken stone and the weight of stone delivered must be accompanied with weigher's certificate.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "SEALED PROPOSAL FOR FURNISHING STONE," and addressed to WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Town Council.

WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 19, 1905.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the construction of a sanitary sewer in West Berlin Avenue, objections to the same as well as motions to amend the above named improvement must be filed with the Town Clerk on or before Monday, May 1, 1905, at 8 P. M.

By order of the Town Council.

WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 19, 1905.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Education for seven hundred tons (700) more or less of Lehigh, Blawnox or Scranton Coal; about four hundred tons (400) to be delivered at once in the school buildings, the balance at the conclusion of the school during the year 1905. Jan. 20, 1905, will be the date when the sealed proposals will be opened at the regular meeting of the board on Monday, May 1, 1905.

WM. A. BALDWIN,

C. F. COOPER,